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F. S. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

The Peace Rumors!

INTERVENTION AT LAST!

England in the Lead!

EFFORTS FOR ARMISTICE!

Hopes of Success!

IMPROBABLE REPORTS!

Napoleon and Eugenie,

KING WILLIAM AND BISMARCK,

Agree Upon Terms!

IMPERIAL RESTORATION

With Bazaine's Assistance!

FRENCH MILITARY ACTIVITY!

Three Armies Ready!

NEWS FROM PARIS.

Reports of Engagements!

ANOTHER SORTIE FROM METZ!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM LONDON.

[N. Y. Tribune Cable.]

THE INTERVENTION BY ENGLAND CONFIRMED.

LONDON, October 22.—The telegrams from Tours and Vienna announcing the proposal that England and Russia should intervene are authentically true. I have the highest authority for saying the British Government concluded last week that the time had arrived for making another effort. They considered the moment critical and felt it their duty to try something. They have urged armistice by making common representations to Prussia and France, asking other powers to join them in an effort to bring it about. The action is intended to allow of the construction of the French Assembly. It is understood Bismarck favors such convocation, but insists that the armistice must involve an impracticable basis of peace. While the overtures of Great Britain have not been unfavorably received at both Tours and Versailles, the British Government has small hopes of success. There is a chance, but only a chance, that the present effort may produce a suspension of hostilities.

ADVICES FROM BRUSSELS.

LONDON, October 22.—The armistice at Rheims was ended yesterday at twelve o'clock.

The bridge over the Meuse will be blown up to-day, but the bombardment will not be commenced until more troops and munitions of war have been brought up. The French force within the walls is estimated at about five thousand men.

AID FROM SPAIN REPUDIATED.

The London Standard publishes a Berlin dispatch, saying it is officially stated that the French Charge d'Affaires at the Spanish Court has asked the Government for their interest in the preservation of the Latin race, and that they send to France an army of fifty thousand Spanish soldiers to assist in resisting the Prussians. The proposal was positively declined.

CIVIL WAR NORTH.

A dispatch from Amiens to-day announces that the Prussians are only three kilometers distant. Every preparation is made to defend the town.

Special trains, laden with munitions of war, passed through Amiens from Lille, going to Paris.

General Bourbaki expected to leave Lille to-day or to-morrow for Amiens. He has chosen another line of march.

A correspondent of the *Morning Standard* says the American ambulance corps has been given to understand by the Prussians that its aid is not wanted.

A dispatch from Tours, 21st, 10 P. M., says the Papal Nuncio has arrived. Keratry has also arrived from Madrid. His mission there was to ask material aid, but on the advice of friends he substantially only asked leave to import arms from Spain and the Spanish colonies. This was, however, refused.

The troops in camps at Tours are to be relieved every week. Reinforcements are constantly arriving.

The Prussians have already Gorgias, near Orleans.

Nearly the whole of the Department of Eure-et-Loire is under the control of the Prussians.

The people of Chateau Neuf have refused to answer the repeated requisitions of the Germans for provisions. It is understood the Prussian commander sustains the action of the people.

The Arc de Triomphe, at Paris, is now an iron clad fort.

STORIES ABOUT MOLTKE.

London papers publish reports made by deserters from Metz that Bazaine was dead, that Canrobert was in command, that hunger and pestilence prevailed in the city. The statements generally disbelieved. As Bazaine, however, the contradictions of Prussian reports cannot be implicitly credited. It may seem that the starving troops which had salliged at Metz, and not to the garrison or city.

ALL RUMORED CAPTURE.

It is reported that the South German Sovereigns have been cornered at Versailles to decide King William Emperor of Germany.

A REPORT'S ANSWERS.

A telegram to the Manchester Guardian, dated Tours, to-day, says an armistice for a month has been agreed upon, in order that the elections may proceed.

REPORT CONFIRMED.

A dispatch from Lille to-day confirms the occupation of St. Quentin by the Prussians after a short resistance.

WILLING, UPON HIS OWN TERMS.

LONDON, October 22.—The evening edition of the *Times* contains a special telegram from Berlin, stating that Prussia has repeated her willingness to grant an armistice, if the principle of the cession of territory be conceded. The mere dismantling of fortresses in Alsace and Lorraine under European guarantee is insufficient.

Deserters from Metz are constantly arriving.

[N. Y. Herald Cable.]

LETTER FROM PARIS—PEACE NEGOTIATIONS—THE SITUATION GENERALLY IN THE CITY.

LONDON, October 22.—A special *Herald* letter, dated Paris 14, says: Negotiations for peace continue. Bismarck sent letters yesterday to Washburne and Jules Favre. They were of a complimentary character. An armistice to allow the Constituent Assembly to be elected to decide definitely on peace was the day discussed. The principal conditions of which are, that the military situation shall remain in statu quo; the members elected to be allowed to enter Paris, and make clear Alsace and Lorraine not to vote, to which Favre objects very obscurely, as these provinces cannot vote while occupied by Prussian armies.

The solution of the neutrality of Alsace and Lorraine is favored by Bismarck.

Artillery is being manufactured in great abundance. At present the Prussians have seven cannon to each thousand men, while the French have but three. When this inequality is removed there will be more fighting on a larger and more equal scale.

The Reds are put down effectually. Flourens is under arrest and will be tried by court-martial; also another Red named Lepple.

The journals are patriotic and well conducted, except two or three ultra Reds, which grovel but cannot bite.

Meat is scarce and no individual is allowed to buy more than a quarter of a pound per day.

The health of the capital is good. Small pox, however, is prevalent. Out of 1,463 deaths last week, 211 were from small pox, 50 from pneumonia, 54 from typhus fever, 59 from bronchitis and 50 from diarrhœa.

Forty-seven of the old Commissioners of Police and one hundred and fifty employes have been turned adrift.

The principal papers are published in pamphlet form every two days.

Paris is tremendously fortified, and cannot be taken by assault. The firing from the forts is admirable. The sailors aim with wonderful accuracy. Firing on both sides is good. Yesterday the Prussians aimed at two damaging batteries and blew them to pieces. One of the forts did the same to two threatening Prussian batteries and blew them in the air.

Hugo and Blanc have just written letters against the Reds. Their only leaders now are Blanqui and Felix Pyatt, second-rate men.

The gates of Paris are opened at daylight and closed at night. Omnibuses are not allowed out after 10½ P. M.

Paris secretly prays for peace, but the people are afraid to say so aloud. There is no want of pluck and patience. But the situation is terribly distressing, and there is an enormous amount of poverty and suffering. It is thought soup kitchens will be organized to deal out rations to all who have certificates.

Minister Washburne was very ill yesterday, but he is better to-day.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

STILL LATER FROM PARIS—POLISH DESERTERS AND THEIR STORY—NO TRUTH IN THE REPORTED NEGOTIATIONS WITH BAZAINE.

LONDON, October 22.—A Paris letter of the 18th says: On the 16th two hundred and thirty Polish deserters escaped from the German lines, capturing their officers, and came into the French lines near Rondon. They reported that each corps, to which they belonged, greatly demoralized by the defeats it suffered at Bourgeval and Bagneux, and the general condition of the camps at Versailles is deplorable. The troops are suffering greatly from sickness and want of wood.

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons in Paris, King William and the Crown Prince of Prussia were expelled from the order.

Permission has been obtained by Mr. Washburne for one hundred Americans to leave. More than three hundred would still remain, among them Col. Hoffman, Secretary Legation.

A special at Ostend sends word there is no truth in the peace negotiations reported going on between Bazaine, the Emperor and the Prussian Government.

[N. Y. Herald Special.]

THE BAZAINE STORY AGAIN—RELICS FROM ST. CLOUD—GENERAL SHERIDAN GOING TO ROME.

LONDON, October 22.—There are rumors that an agreement has been concluded at Prussian headquarters with Gen. Bayer, messenger of Bazaine, under which the Marshal is to march to Paris to declare for Napoleon IV.

The marble bust of Napoleon I., the gold cross from the chapel and a part of the Imperial Library were saved from St. Cloud and are in the custody of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

Gen. Sheridan arrived at Brussels to-day on his way to Rome. He will return to the Prussian army when operations become more active.

DIRECT MEDIATION FOR AN ARMISTICE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—It is reported that England will immediately offer direct intervention for an armistice; that Lord Lyons and Lord Lofus have taken steps to that effect at Tours and Berlin, and that perfect accord in the matter exists between England, Austria and Italy.

SORTIE FROM PARIS.

LONDON, October 22.—A sortie was made from Paris last night in the direction of Versailles. The Germans, after some hours' fighting, drove the French back, taking one hundred prisoners and two pieces of artillery. The loss of the besiegers was small and was caused by a bomb bursting in the midst of a battalion.

GRAIN FROM GREECE.

The Greek merchants at Marseilles send heavy orders to the Levant for grain, deliverable in January.

The gunboat Dryade leaves Toulon immediately for Antilles, taking out marine infantry.

The Germans took 6,000 prisoners at the capture of Orleans.

THE GERMANS ON THE LOIRE.

Gen. Von der Tann, commanding the German troops on the Loire, has issued a proclamation declaring that the main condition of peace is the restitution of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

The Prussians have taken all the clothing from the shops and wine from cellars in Orleans. Bishop Dupanloup forbids the ringing of church bells. Heavy artillery are posted on the quays. Permits to cross the river are reluctantly given.

The invaders are sweeping the valley of the Loire of cattle, which are sent to the forces around Paris.

NEW FRENCH MILITARY DIVISIONS.

The following new military divisions have been formed in France: Division of the North, Gen. Bourbaki commanding, headquarters at Lille; Division of the West, General Fleeres commanding, headquarters at ——; Division of the Centre, General Polhes commanding, headquarters at Bourges; Division of the East, General Cambrese commanding, headquarters at Besançon. The Alsaces are to be opened on Nov. 2d. Administrative councils are established in twenty-two military districts, into which France is sub-divided. Each council is to contain one civil functionary, who will have charge of the subsistence and organizing of troops.

CAMARINS ABOUT METZ.

Rumors of a revolution in Metz, the proclamation of the Republic and consecration of Flaire are pronounced without the slightest foundation in fact.

GARIBALDI IN THE VOSGES.

A letter from the Vosges says Garibaldi has arrested his command. The First Brigade, under Bossak Hallard, contains one regiment of Mobile Guards, one battalion of Franc Tireurs and a large number of Englishmen and Scandards, commanded by Cesare. The Second Brigade, under Col. Marie, is nearly all French. The Third Brigade, under Menotti Garibaldi, is made up of one regiment of Mobiles, three battalions of Italians and one battalion of natives. A company of engineers is attached to each battalion.

[By Cable to the New York World.]

RUSSIAN INTERVIEW IN LONDON—REPORTS FOR PEACE, WITH THE RESIGNATION OF THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, October 22.—The Empress Eugenie is in London holding a conference with Lord Granville.

Negotiations very favorable for peace are progressing. England asks for an armistice, but for the purpose of electing a Constituent Assembly, had for the restoration of the Empire, Eugenie to re-enter France, and Bazaine to leave Metz to protect, restore order and make peace. Trochu approves the plan.

SIEGE OF SCHLESTADT.

LONDON, October 23.—The first parallel against the southern fort of Schlestadt has been opened. It is six hundred paces from the work, and mounted with thirty-two guns. The Prussians lost in its establishment only three men.

[New York World Special.]

NAPOLEON AND EUGENIE AGREE WITH KING WILLIAM AND BISMARCK ON PEACE TERMS.

LONDON, October 23.—Gladstone and Granville spent the whole of to-day in consultation with the Prussian, Russian, Austrian and Italian Ambassadors and General Bayer. The latter had an interview with Napoleon's Secretary at Metz, and subsequently one with the Empress at Chiselhurst. It is reported the Emperor and Empress agreed with King William and Bismarck upon a project of peace, which includes the dismantling of the fortresses in Eastern France, and indemnity by France to the Germans to the amount of six thousand millions of francs in cattle, horses, grain, wine and oil. No cession of territory is to be made, unless the people of Alsace, upon a plebiscite, should vote for annexation to Germany. Bazaine to leave Metz and proclaim the Prince Imperial Emperor, with the Empress as Regent. It is added that the negotiations depend absolutely on the acceptance by King William of the condition introduced into the proposed arrangement by the great powers, that the cession of Alsace must be determined by its people. The powers insist on this, and it is even rumored that if Germany objects to it they will intervene by force to compel Prussia to withdraw her armies from France.

FROM FRANCE.

SUCCESSFUL SORTIE AT METZ.

TOURS, October 22.—The following official dispatch has just been received from Neuf Chateau:

On Friday, 14th, Marshal Bazaine made a sortie with 60,000 men, crushing the enemy, which consisted of twenty-six battalions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry. He also captured four hundred and ninety-three wagons laden with stores and munitions of war. The sickness among the besiegers is constantly increasing. The Prussians have been forced twice to renew their army around Metz.

SIEGE OF VERDUN INTERRUPTED.

Another dispatch from Neuf Chateau says the siege of Verdun has been interrupted by the vigorous defence of the French. The French had made several sorties and inundated the environs of the town.

CHARTRES SURROUNDED.

Chartres has been surrounded by Prussians 30,000 strong, with forty cannon. The Prefect of the department and Mayor of the city arranged with the Prussian commander that the rights of the citizens shall be respected.

BRIDGE BLOWN UP.

The Prussians have blown up the bridge at Clery and returned to camp at Beaugency.

PASSED THE LINES.

The Papal Nuncio, arrived at this city, had difficulty in passing the Prussian lines at Paris, but at length received a permit from the commanding general.

ARMISTICE EFFORTS.

The *Constitutionnel* to-day announces that Lord Lyons, British Minister, had made an important communication to the Government here. He wishes to be aided by Austria and Italy to effect an armistice, in order that the election of members of the Constituent Assembly may proceed. He stated that Russia would act in the same direction. The Government has not yet returned any formal reply.

MARCHING ON AMIENS.

TOURS, October 22.—The Prussians are marching on Amiens in two columns, one by Breteul, the other by Mont Didier. The Prussians attacked the town of Vernon, near Rouen, cannonading it from the opposite side of the river.

FROM PARIS—AN OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT PROJECTED.

A correspondent from Paris, Oct. 16th, announces that the French have strongly fortified the gap between Mont Valerein and St. Denis by earthworks, and expect soon to make a strong offensive movement.

VOLUNTEERS BADLY TREATED.

A letter from Brest states that the American volunteers there treated neglectfully by the authorities upon their arrival. It understood strict orders have been forwarded by the Government that all other volunteers on arrival shall be treated with the utmost care.

THIERS GONE TO PARIS.

It is rumored that Thiers has gone to Paris to consult with the Government. It is thought relative to the peace question.

GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council to-day it is reported the subject of election of members of the *Assemblee La Constituante* was discussed. It is also reported that the Council was informed by Lord Lyons that he had received orders from his government to announce its desire to mediate in conjunction with Austria and Italy. The answer of Gambetta was that the Council could do nothing without the concurrence of the government at Paris.

It is understood that the preparations for national defence are now so great that the Government will not accept peace, save upon a liberal basis. At Paris the determination is also evident to make defense to the last, unless honorable terms of peace can be obtained.

PRUSSIAN EXCESSES AT ORLEANS.

It is reported the Prussian forces now occupying Orleans are committing such excesses that it is believed to-day they are on the point of leaving and determined to leave nothing to the inhabitants. The Prussians have been hastily sending towards Paris enormous quantities of cattle and sheep and large supplies of forage.

CRUELTIES TO FREE SHOOTERS.

Instances of extreme cruelty practiced upon the Franc Tireurs, by the Prussians, are related from all parts of the country. This only serves to render the latter more desperate and determined to take no prisoners.

SPIES ARRESTED.

Over twenty Prussian spies have been arrested in different parts of France and brought here to-day.

ST. QUENTIN OCCUPIED.

The Sub-Prefect of St. Quentin has arrived here, having resigned his office because the municipal authorities refused to defend the town the second time, in case of an attack. The consequence of this refusal by the authorities was the occupation of the town by the Prussians, who now hold it.

OPERATING IN THE NORTH.

General Bourbaki has commenced operations in the north.

AND NOW GEORGE FRANCIS.

George Francis Train arrived at Marseilles yesterday and created great excitement by making a speech, in which he denounced the Prussians bitterly.

DESTRUCTION OF LYONS.

The journals of Lyons demand the immediate adoption of vigorous defensive measures. They say the Prussians seem to be turning Besancon and other strong places and may march direct upon Lyons. The forts and defences of the latter city are ready, but there is lack of experienced gunners. Large numbers of these have been sent forward from Toulon for Lyons.

ENFORCING DISCIPLINE.

Gambetta has issued a decree that new troops, either in camp or towns, are to be reviewed twice a week. Other regulations touching the discipline of the armies in camp are also prescribed. Officers will not be permitted, during the continuance of the war, to wear civilian's dress. Not more than two thousand troops will be allowed to occupy any town. Where the French force consists of a greater number, the remainder must encamp at some distance, and such soldiers will not be permitted to enter the town unless by order of the commander. All officers must remain in camp, except when their duty calls them elsewhere. Every day troops must be exercised and drilled, sent off on marches of twenty to thirty kilometres, and in all respects camps are to be organized as though in presence of the enemy.

FRENCH NEWS.

LILLE, October 22.—The Germans entered St. Quentin yesterday morning. They made requisitions for two million francs. Leading citizens came here and borrowed it from the bank.

Communication with Amiens by railroad is interrupted.

The number of volunteers asked by General Trochu, 10,000, has been greatly exceeded.

The art treasures at St. Cloud were removed by the French before fire was opened.

There is a force of about 1,500 Germans at Beaugency.

Montoir is threatened by the Prussians

STRONG HOPES FOR PEACE.

TOURS, October 23.—Great hopes of peace are excited by the intervention of England for an armistice. It is understood the government here is eager for peace on almost any terms.

NOT GONE YET.

TOURS, October 23.—Thiers has not left for Paris yet. He awaits safe conduct from the Prussians.

The *Cross Gazette*, of Berlin, referring to the rumor that Thiers proposes to visit the King of Prussia at Versailles, expresses the opinion that his mission will be fruitless.

MILITARY ACTIVITY.

The *Moniteur* announces to-day that Bourbaki, with twenty thousand men, is going to Amiens.

Large reinforcements have arrived from the South of marine infantry and gunners, coming by here from Toulon.

The National Guards at Lyons are constantly drilling and exercising.

A large number of troops will be stationed in intrenched camps near this city. All will be armed with the Chassepot and thoroughly drilled in its use.

The War Department is collecting enormous stores of provisions and munitions.

The citizens of Tours have also been warned to provide themselves with plentiful supplies of the necessaries of life.

A Minister was dispatched from Paris on the 15th, reporting that sorties continue frequent. The enemy suffers heavily from them and is compelled to keep on the alert day and night. The Prussians thus harassed are beginning to suffer from constant exposure.

AN ENGAGEMENT IN A FOREST.

An important action is reported in the forest of Hecourt. French scouts belonging to the Ardeche battalion and Franc-tireurs of Caen behaved with much gallantry. The Prussian force, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, was repulsed with a loss of one hundred killed. Our casualties were severe. The commander of the troops was among the wounded.

HOPES FOR PEACE—BUT FRANCE WILL ACCEPT NO HUMILIATION.

The *Constitutionnell* reports the mediation of England, and says there is now reason to hope for peace. It adds that as soon as an armistice is concluded, elections for the Constituent Assembly will be ordered.

The Journals contain the following note:

"Inspired by the Government, we may affirm that the Government will in no case accept a peace humiliating to France." It will remain firm in its rejection of all propositions for the dismemberment of France, and is prepared for all sacrifices to save the national honor. Invasion has not prevented the organization of the defence of the country on a formidable scale. We have at divers points, which it would be imprudent to mention, excellent troops, well armed and equipped and ready to move at a given moment, and will soon appear."

In corroboration of the above it may be stated, on the best authority, that two armies, ably commanded and composed of excellent troops, are ready to move forward. Further details cannot be given, but events will soon prove the truth of these statements.

Keratry started to-day for Brittany to assume command of the forces of the west.

A number of Uhlans were arrested at Baugency, in the disguise of peasants.

It is understood the Papal Nuncio was detained four days at Versailles. He was treated with extreme courtesy by the Prussian Government, but not allowed to come here immediately from Paris.

The administration of the Bank of France is now at Bordeaux, where it is expected to remain until the close of the war.

The *Moniteur* continues to publish officially decrees providing for the rapid development of the military forces of France.

Paris advices to the 18th show that over one hundred thousand National Guards responded to Trochu's order demanding volunteers for sorties.

The military authorities have began shooting peasants who give information to the enemy. Two were shot at Dreuf yesterday.

Official intelligence is at hand that the Prussians entered Naugis and Montereau today, and that they have disappeared from Meaugas and Beaugency.

NEWS BY BALLOON FROM PARIS.

SENS, October 23.—A balloon, which left Paris yesterday, landed safely between Lagny and Meaux, but alighted near the Prussian lines. The balloon, when at a height of two thousand metres, was struck with a new projectile now in use by the Prussians.

The official journal of Paris has published the answer of Gen. Ducrot to the Prussian charge that he broke his parole. The General says he escaped from Sedan after he had placed himself in the hands of the Prussians, having refused to sign the capitulation or give his parole.

The official journal of the 18th relates the destruction of several more Prussian batteries lately erected. Fire of the forts dismantled the Prussian guns and killed a number of the enemy.

FREESHOOTERS AND UHLANS CANNONADING AT PARIS.

MONTARGES, October 22.—Evening.—Yesterday there was an engagement near Fontainbleau. The Franes-Tireurs killed forty Uhlans, and captured a number of horses. All day yesterday constant cannonading in the direction of Paris was distinctly heard.

HEAVY FIGHTING—RESULT UNKNOWN.

BESANCON, October 22.—Heavy fighting today between Vernay and Cussie from nine in the morning until night. The result not known. It is reported the Zouaves and troops of the Vosges distinguished themselves by vigorous bayonet charges.

ESQUIROS RETAINED AS PREFECT OF MARSEILLES.

MARSEILLES, October 23.—Deferring to popular desire, Esquiros continues to act as Prefect of Marseilles. The expulsion of Jesuits from the city is not revoked.

OLD MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN RESIST THE GERMANS.

ROUEN, Sunday Night.—At Ivery, in the Department of Eure, the old men, women and children rose against the Prussian troops occupying the place. A number were killed on both sides and ambulances have been sent to the relief of the wounded.

The Prussians are concentrating at Gisors. Cardinal Bonnechoz to-day read from the pulpit a protest against the invasion of Rome.

FROM GERMANY.

AFFAIRS BEFORE METZ.

BERLIN, October 22. The *Staats Anziger* of yesterday, in its account of the affairs before Metz, says the sickness in the armies is due to the uniformity of food. The dysentery is decreasing, and typhus fever will doubtless go with the present cool weather. Desertions are increasing, the fugitives all giving the same reason—hunger.

The investing forces of the German armies generally receive abundant supplies of all sorts of cattle on foot. Thousands of sheep have been sent to France for the Germans.

VICTORIOUSLY REPULSED UNDER THE KING'S EYE.

VERSAILLES, October 21, via Berlin, 22.—At noon to-day a sortie was made by the French from the Mont Valerien, supported by forty field guns. They were victoriously repulsed by detachments of the ninth and tenth divisions of infantry and a regiment of landwehr, supported toward the close of the engagement by the fourth corps. The Prussians captured one hundred prisoners and two guns. German loss small. The King witnessed the battle from Marly windmill. The people of Versailles were generally alarmed.

THE SOISSONS CAPTURES.

The official report of the captures made at Soissons is just made public. Ninty-nine officers and four thousand six hundred and thirty-three rank and file surrendered. Besides these one hundred and twenty-eight guns of all kinds, seventy thousand bombs, one hundred and fifty tons gunpowder and a military chest containing ninty-two thousand francs, fell into the hands of the Germans.

NAPOLEON'S HEALTH IMPROVING.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The Marquis of Gallifet has arrived at Wilhelmshohe. The health of the Emperor is improving.

THE DIET DISSOLVED.

STUTTGART, Oct. 22.—In the lower house of the Diet yesterday Minister Von Scharesein made the following statement: The Government is satisfied it is following the right path to obtain objects now within reach, and envoys have been dispatched in pursuit of those objects. But to admit of their attainment the assent of the Legislature is required and necessary modifications in the Constitution must be submitted to a new Diet from from the people. A decree dissolving the Diet was then received.

CHARTRES OCCUPIED—FRENCH DESERTERS.

VERSAILLES, October 22, via BERLIN.—Gen. Wetticke has occupied Chartres. All is quiet around Paris. French deserters from Metz come to our lines in large numbers.

ENGLAND SUBMITS ARMISTICE PROPOSALS.

TOURS, October 23.—It is understood that on Friday last England submitted here and at Berlin proposals for an armistice. Great hopes are entertained of the result.

AUSTRIA RESPONDS IN MEDIATION.

VIENNA, October 23.—The Austrian Government, responding to the representations of England, urgently advocates an armistice at Tours and Versailles. The Vienna *Free Press*, in an able leader, denounces the war as intolerable, and invokes the determined intervention of the powers. It declares that the moment is opportune for compromise, and England should take the initiative and conduct the negotiations in behalf of a cause which has become that of the civilized world.

THE EUROPEAN EMBRACE.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 23.—The *Independance Belge* has the following special dispatch from London:

After the Cabinet council, held on Friday, Earl Granville telegraphed to the British Ministers at Tours, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna and Florence with a view to bringing about an armistice between Prussia and France until the election and opening of the Constituent assembly. The answers received from the Ambassadors indicate an early suspension of hostilities.

Another Earthquake Shock.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., October 23.—Another slight shock was felt here at 6:30 this morning, supposed to be an earthquake.

THE OCEAN CALAMITY.

Some Further Details of the Loss of the Cambria.

NO TIDINGS OF THE MISSING BOATS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, October 22, 1870.

The total loss of the steamship Cambria, which was yesterday rumored, is fully confirmed by later dispatches, and there is little to give hope that the passengers, who had taken to the boats, have escaped. The coast is a very dangerous one, and it is evident from the upsetting of the one boat, that from which the single survivor of the wreck was picked up, that the sea was very rough at the time of the disaster. Nevertheless, those who had friends on board need not be in any haste to imagine the worst. The coast is admirably guarded by expert and adventurous men, and it is not impossible that if the boats are driven ashore some of the passengers were saved. Other less fatal but still serious marine losses are reported this morning, many of them on our own coasts. The late gales are everywhere dangerous, and we may expect to hear for several days of serious wrecks along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The Cambria was considered in sound condition, and has ever been regarded as the finest vessel on any of the ocean lines. She was but recently rebuilt, thoroughly of iron, and in every way prepared for the severest contests with wind or wave. Capt. Carnaghan, commander of the Cambria during this ill fated voyage, was one of the most experienced and skillful naval officers visiting this port. He has been in command of vessels of the Anchor Line for several years, and was thoroughly conversant with the navigation of the Trans-Atlantic route to Glasgow.

LONDON, October 22.—Late on Wednesday evening word reached Londonderry that the steamer Cambria, of the Anchor Line, had been wrecked off the coast of Donegal. Information was brought to that city by the survivor, John McGartland, a steerage passenger. The intelligence at first was disbelieved, but has since been confirmed.

The telegraph lines have been disarranged by the recent storms, and the following summary of McGartland's narrative has just gotten through from London: The voyage from New York was generally fortunate, notwithstanding unpleasant weather prevailed most of the time until the night of Wednesday, October 19th, between ten and eleven o'clock, when the ship was struck under the port quarter by a small steaming rapidly. Suddenly, when all was apparently going well, she struck on Mistra-line Island. A small rocky island ten miles west of Donegal and about thirty miles west of Londonderry. The vessel instantly began to fill through large holes stove in the bottom, and the fires were soon extinguished. It now was evident that the steamer could not be saved, and therefore attention was directed to saving the lives of the passengers, who were massed upon the deck. Four boats crowded with passengers were launched and put off from the sinking steamer. Mr. McGartland entered one of these and he saw no more of the ship or other boats. He thinks there is no doubt that all the boats were swamped, and that he is the only survivor. Almost instantly upon getting into the boat it capsized and he lost consciousness. Upon reviving, he found himself in the sea, but grasping the gunwale of the boat, which had righted, he succeeded in getting inside a second time, and found therein the dead body of a lady dressed in black silk.

Mr. McGartland was tossed about many hours when he was picked up by the Enterprise. Capt. Gillespie, who cruised about the scene of the disaster for a long time, in the hope of saving life and property. McGartland says that almost at the very time of the disaster the passengers and crew were congratulating themselves on the prosperous voyage being nearly finished, and rejoicing in the fact that in one short hour more they would be in Queenstown. There were certainly one hundred and eighty souls on board and perhaps more.

LONDONDERRY, October 22.—*Midnight.*—Vessels just returning from the scene of the Cambria disaster, in the North Channel, report that they discovered only a lot of broken spars and a few straw bottoms of boats, which formed part of her cargo. Nothing has yet been heard of the three small boats which put out from the Cambria when she struck. All hope for their safety has not been entirely abandoned, but the probability is that the wind, little short of a hurricane, prevailed at the time, which it would be miraculous for such an all craft to weather.

A careful examination of the coasts and waters of the scene of the disaster by river steamers, fails to discover any traces of the missing boats from the Cambria.

Other Cable Dispatches.

ENGLAND.

SHIP FOUNDERED—TREASURE LOST.

LONDON, October 22.—The iron ship Hecuba, Captain Walker, which left Calcutta on the 1st of July last for New York, with a general cargo and £80,000 sterling, foundered on Sunken Rock, in Strees's Bay, on the 13th of September.

DIAMOND DISCOVERIES.

The diamond fever at the Cape of Good Hope is increasing. Extraordinary gems have been discovered.

BISMARCK AND BULL RUN RUSSELL.

Bismarck has repudiated all the slur ascribed to him in the borrows of W. H. Russell, newspaper correspondent, whom he asserts he had only corrected in a material point.

UNFINISHED BOAT RACE.

The challenge for the annual boat race has originated with the Oxford crew for the first time in ten years.

FENIAN POWDER SEIZED.

The authorities lately seized twenty-five barrels of powder at a Fenian store in Ireland. They were taken to Woolwich, opened, and found to contain indurated sand and nails in considerable quantities mixed through powder. The barrels with contents were placed on an old barge and sunk in the river.

WEDDING OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

The Channel squadron have been ordered to embark as many provisions as can be stowed under the hatches.

THE CATHOLIC PROTEST.

The meeting of Catholics to protest against the Italian annexation of Rome, which was held in Geneva, was presided over by Bishop Spaulding.

TROOPS FOR CHINA.

LONDON, October 23.—A dispatch from Bombay announces that troops are leaving Madras for China.

A DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE.

It is rumored that a defensive alliance has been formed between Turkey and Greece against the encroachments of western powers.

BELGIUM.

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL.

BRUSSELS, October 22.—The Belgian *Moniteur* officially denies that the Government has received any note from Prussia conplaining of the tone of the Belgian press, or that there is any lack of cordiality in the relations between the two countries.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE OF ORANGE.

LUXEMBOURG, October 23.—Prince Henry, of Orange, arrived here yesterday and had an enthusiastic reception. The troops paraded and addresses were presented to the Prince, who replied by assuring the people the neutrality of Luxemburg was sure. The demonstration was evidently intended as a protest against rumors that the people of the Grand Duchy desire to join the German Confederation.

ITALY.

THE POPE WILL REMAIN IN ROME.

FLORENCE, Oct. 22.—The health of the Pope is still good. It is said that the neutral powers have counselled him to remain in Rome for a time, and accept the situation, and that he has concluded to do so.

A KING FOR SPAIN.

The Duke of Aosta's acceptance of the nomination for the Spanish Crown has been officially announced.

PORTUGAL.

MILITARY REVIEW AND BANQUET.

LISBON, October 22.—The King reviewed the National troops yesterday, and subsequently entertained the officers at a banquet. The remarks of the Sovereign were unanimously favorable to Portuguese independence and enthusiastically received.

SPAIN.

THE VOMITO SUBSIDING.

MADRID, October 22.—The vomito is disappearing from Barcelona and Alicante.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDONDERRY, October 22.—The steamship Hibernia, from Quebec, touched here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, October 23.—The steamers Algeria and Colorado, from New York, have arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, October 22.—Consols 92¾. Bonds quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 89¾; do do 1867, 90½; 10-40s, 87¼. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19; Illinois, 114; Western, 39.

FRANKFORT, October 22.—Five-twenty bonds 95¾.

LONDON, October 22.—Hops dull. Refined petroleum, is 5½d.

LIVERPOOL, October 22.—Cotton active. California wheat 10s 1d, red western 9s 10d, winter 10s 10d@10s 2d. Flour 23s6. Corn: new 29s6. Oats 24s6. Pork 107s6. Beef 90s6. Lard firm, 73s. Cheese 60s. Cumberland middles 53s. Refined petroleum is 6½d.

Fire at Cincinnati—Loss $40,000.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 22.—A fire broke out in the square bounded by Pearl, Second, Ludlow and Lawrence streets, and burned Boggs' hammer shop, Jones' boiler yard, Klein's brick building, occupied as a livery stable and rag warehouse, Mooney's machine shop, English's bellows factory, partly injuring Cope's pump foundry, D. Kinkle's tobacco factory, Demp's boiler yard, and several other buildings. The buildings generally were of little value, and as a rule the stock and fixtures were not worth much. The total loss will not exceed $40,000.

THE CAPITAL.

Indian Agents Appointed—New National Banks—Increase of Banking Capital—Crime Statistics—The Cabinet Appointments—Payment of November Interest—Intelligent Statement Concerning the Government Sale of War Munitions.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, October 24, 1870.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following appointments were made by the President to-day: Isaac T. Warden, of Ohio, Indian Agent at New Mexico; Orlando P. Peper, of Illinois, Indian Agent at New Mexico; John Critchlow, of New York, Indian Agent at Utah; S. D. Williamson, of District of Columbia, Indian Agent at New Mexico; Theophelis D. Griffith, of Illinois, Indian Agent of Choctaws and Chickasaws; Wm. R. Troll, United States Marshal of Southern District of Ohio; S. M. Ashenfelter, United States Attorney, Territory of New Mexico.

NEW BANKS AUTHORIZED.

Acting Comptroller Knox during the week authorized the following banks to commence business: First National Bank of Tuscola, Illinois, capital $113,000; First National Bank of Charlton, Iowa, capital $50,000; First National Bank of Schoolcraft, Michigan, capital $50,000.

Applications for National Banks have been granted at Lahurpe, Illinois; Lanark, Illinois, and Burlington, Iowa.

The First National Bank of Lexington, Ky., has been authorized to increase its capital to $300,000; the First National Bank of Springfield, Ill., to $150,000; Henderson National Bank, Ky., to $75,000; City National Bank of Grand Rapids, Mich., to $100,000; First National Bank of Washington, Iowa, to $50,000.

CRIME STATISTICS.

Attorney General Akerman has just issued a circular to State Governors, requesting them to furnish him with all the statistics in their respective States relating to crime for the years 1869 and 1870. He desires to know how many persons are now in prison, their sex, color, age, nature of crime, term of sentence, and how many have been pardoned, and how many executed for murder. These statistics are in addition to those to be supplied by United States Marshals and District Attorneys, for they apply only to United States Courts, while those given by the Governors apply to State Courts, etc. These will be exhibited in his report to Congress in January next, as required by the law creating the Department of Justice.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Major General W. S. Hancock, who arrived last night, visited the White House this morning, in company with General Sherman and had a lengthy interview with the President.

The President had a long conference with Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Delano, to-day, the result of which has been a definite determination that Delano shall be appointed Secretary of the Interior. With regard to the appointment of Commissioner of Internal Revenue no decision has yet been made by the President.

INTEREST WITHOUT REBATE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the payment of interest due on the 1st of November on Monday, the 24th, without rebate.

FUNDING BONDS.

It is stated that Assistant Secretary Richardson will go to Europe to negotiate the funding bonds soon to be issued. His resignation as Assistant Secretary has not yet been accepted.

UNEXPENDED BALANCE.

The balance in the Treasury is: Coin, $90,-907,000, including $12,500,000 gold bearing certificates; currency, $21,582,000.

APPRAISER APPOINTED.

The President has appointed Isaac T. Shepard, Appraiser of merchandize at St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1870.

THE SALE OF ARMS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

S. Wolfe, Esq., of this city, who has looked into the matter, replies to a letter from a friend, that the President and Secretaries of War and Treasury authorize the statement that no arms have been knowingly sold to agents of France or to American citizens acting therefor; that the sales are not of recent date, but of large batches made since the close of our war. Several hundred thousand were sold to the French government before the German war; that the export of arms could not be denied to private American citizens; that no responsibility has been shown, and the Government has no knowledge when these

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Cherry Alley Street.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 49¼f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 113.

THE proclamation of President Grant appointing Thursday, November 24th, as a day of National Thanksgiving, has been published. We have ample reason to bend our knees in grateful acknowledgement to the Great Dispenser, for the year now closing has been one of unusual peace, prosperity and happiness.

CAPT. JOHN H. STEWART has been appointed Postmaster of this city, *vice* J. H. McClelland, removed. Capt. Stewart was formerly Sheriff of the county and made a most worthy and efficient public officer. He was a good and brave soldier and has ever been true and faithful to the principles of the great Republican party. His appointment will be hailed with satisfaction by the entire business community. Mr. McClelland, the retiring official, carries with him into private life the respect and best wishes of his fellow-citizens.

CRIMES to holding high carnival through-out the land. Our exchanges teem with accounts of murders, suicides, robberies, rapes and thousands of lesser crimes against God's laws. Perhaps the war in Europe has given new impetus to crime, but philosophize as we may, there is no disguising the glaring fact that, as a people, we are rapidly demoralizing and becoming fearfully wicked. The suicidal mania daily increases, and we can, on that score, claim superiority over France, where credit is duly awarded to the man who takes himself out of the world in some odd or ingenious manner.

IN THE LOSS of the steamer Cambria, a terrible grief has fallen on the hearts of our people. We hoped, almost against hope, that our issue of to-day might bring glad news to many a weary heart, but the sad intelligence that all are lost save one man seems to be true. Yet we cannot abandon all hope. While the coast is very dangerous, it is guarded by brave men, and the boiled still clings to us, that some of the passengers must have escaped by the boats being driven to shore. The loss of a vessel at sea is always terrible, but in this instance the fact of some of our own citizens being on board the ill-fated ship, brings the loss home to our heartstrings. We earnestly hope, that no one man has escaped, others too may have been saved and that some of the hearts now freighted with grief may yet be relieved.

So much has been said about the resignation of Secretary Cox that we deem it proper to state that, some two weeks ago the Secretary, who had been absent from Washington since the return of the President from Long Branch, sent a very cordial letter, tendering his resignation. This was accepted by the President in a letter equally kind, complimenting the Secretary on his efficient administration. These two are circumstances manifested on either side, and the resignation was entirely voluntary. We make the further statement that the policy of the Department of Secretary Cox, which has met with such favor, is the policy of the President, and no change in the Department will alter this policy, unless it be a more rigorous enforcement of it. We make this announcement on the strength of assurances received from high personal authority.

WILLIAM BINGHAM, JR., who was lost on the ill-fated Cambria, together with his wife and two children, and a Miss Penny, a young lady in his charge, was one of our most enterprising and worthy business men. He was for a long number of years in an important position in the Adams Express office of this city. Some years ago he resigned the position and accepted the appointment of Pittsburgh agent for the Anchor Line of steamships. He also established and built up a flourishing Pittsburgh Advertising Agency, which he managed with zeal and ability. But recently he published a most interesting guide-book for Continental travelers, written from his own experience abroad, he having several times visited Europe and traveled through its most important countries. It was his intention to have left his wife and children several years in Germany, for the purpose of educating the latter in that country, and he was on his way with them thither when death snatched them all. The friends of the victims have our heartfelt sympathy and the confidence of the entire community in this their bitter hour of affliction and sorrow.

FRAUDS.

It is the desire of every honest man, that the popular vote should have the opportunity afforded it of being fully and fairly expressed. Everything which tends to guarantee to the people protection in this respect, is eminently proper and wise. A more vicious of legislative enactments is, however, utterly worthless, unless there is purity and power enough among the people to compel the observance of those enactments. In the conflict that arises during election campaigns, there is always much that is evil, mingled with the good. Frauds are almost a necessary consequence where a desperate effort is made to obtain power. It is only by the utmost care and caution, by increasing vigilance, and by the courageous observance of individual rights and duties, that the object intended to be secured by a popular vote can ever be effected. Any set of men who deliberately throw obstacles in the way of a fair and equitable election, are placing themselves in antagonism to the Election of a people. This is no slight crime in a Republican government where the popular vote is the means by which the people make manifest their wants and wishes.

The Democracy of New York city has declared itself to be in antagonism to law and order, and an advocate for fraud. Instead of receiving Federal assistance to maintain the purity of elections, it has urged on the members of the Democratic party not to recognize Federal authority. Whenever an organization takes such a position, it deservedly excites the suspicion and distrust of the community. It is a declaration at the outset that it is not an advocate for obedience to the laws, but that it is arrayed against them. Mayor Hall, by his conduct regarding the registry of voters, has been guilty of gross treachery to the citizens, and the organization upholding him is equally criminal. With these facts before the eyes of the citizens, it is no wonder that New York city is to-day boiling with excitement over the coming election. The papers are teeming with a virility probably never heretofore witnessed in any campaign, and personal attacks made that strike not only at the political status of the individual, but at his social and domestic life. The excitement of the moment is intense, and it is not improper to say that we may look for a corresponding increase in the number of frauds practiced on the day of election.

To guard against this wisely and temperately will be the urgent entreaty of every Republican in the land. With the assistance of Federal authorities to maintain order where the partizan prejudices of the State are unwilling to do so, much labor will be taken from the shoulders of law abiding citizens. Their duties are plainly to watch and prevent fraudulent registration, and to see in every instance where an illegal vote is cast, that the offender is punished. Riot, should there occur any, must originate only with those who from the outset have advised against submitting to the law, and the actors should be punished with the utmost severity for interfering with the expression of popular sentiment, by the voice of the people fully expressed. But we do not hope that all the vigilance that may be exercised will prevent corruption at the polls. We have little doubt that hundreds of fraudulent votes will be cast, hundreds of ballots fraudulently counted as having been voted. This, however, concerns a step that can be taken subsequent to the election, and one which we urge Republicans to take wherever frauds have been perpetrated.

We do not, however, wish to be misunderstood. When a Republican candidate has been defeated by the fairly expressed will of the people, we deprecate any attempt to cause undue excitement over charges made without foundation and from an investigation of which no good results can come. General Schenck, of Ohio, and Morrell, of Pennsylvania, have been defeated, each by a small majority. The meagre victory of itself invites an attempt to contest the election. This should not be so, and we hope may not be insisted on for any such reason. But while we deprecate any endeavor to wrench victory from the hands that have fairly won it, we insist that where frauds have been perpetrated, Republican candidates owe to their constituents that such frauds should be disclosed for the ultimate benefit of the party. The blow struck at the Republicans of Ohio by the defeat of General Schenck, must be felt by the Union. He is a national man, and it is not right that we should lose his valuable services in Congress, if he has not been fairly defeated. We deem it the duty not only of those in his district, but of Republicans everywhere, to claim their rights, first at the ballot box, and if they are cheated there, then by a contest before a competent tribunal, in which the popular voice can find the true expression of its will.

"THE OLDEST AND THE NEW-EST EMPIRE."

The relations of the Chinese to America and American labor are now being thoroughly ventilated in the press of the country, and the publication of anything of an authentic character bearing on the history of that mysterious people will be hailed with delight by all who desire to make themselves acquainted with their origin, manners, customs and occupations. The subject of Chinese labor was discussed at considerable length in the editorial columns of the GAZETTE some time since. It affords us much pleasure then to announce that a volume of great interest, and bearing on the subject, has just been issued from the press of S. S. Scranton & Co., Hartford, Connecticut. The author, Rev. William Speer, D.D., son of *Hr. Speer*, of Allegheny city, from his long residence in China, as a missionary of the Presbyterian Church, and his extensive labors among the Chinese in California, is eminently qualified to give a deliverance on the subject, and as he is well known in this community, his statements, most of which are made from personal observation, are entitled to full credence. His opinion of the Chinese generally, is most favorable. He believes that it will redound greatly to the wealth of the United States to cultivate the closest commercial relations with the Chinese Empire. He has no fear of any evil consequences resulting from "John Chinaman" coming reluctantly as a laborer into this country. It is his firm conviction that Chinese labor will prove in the future, as it has done in the past, to be mutually advantageous to the "oldest and newest Empire."

We have no room for extracts from this truly interesting and timely publication. All who desire to obtain reliable information in regard to a people about whom so much is being written at the present time, should at once procure it. It contains nearly seven hundred pages, and discusses the origin and race of the Chinese; the geography, vegetable productions, and animals of the Empire; the government, social life, amusements and festivals of the people; results of the opium war; the relations of the United States to the country; immigration; labor, and in short every subject upon which information is desirable. It is profusely illustrated, and contains the full text of the "Burlingame Treaty" of 1868. The work is exhaustive and leave indubitable evidence that it was written by one who is not only familiar with the facts, but who wields at the same time an accomplished pen.

The work is sold only by subscription. Rev. M. Clarke, 398 Penn street, is Agent for Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

PROFESSORATE.

The Synod of Pittsburgh, in connection with the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, at its late meeting in Canonsburg, by a unanimous vote, nominated Rev. David Reynolds Kerr, D.D., editor-in-chief of the *United Presbyterian*, to the Chair of Didactic and Polemic Theology in the U. P. Seminary, Allegheny City, made vacant by the death of the Rev. John T. Pressly, D.D. Dr. Kerr has filled the Chair of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government in this Seminary for a period of eighteen or nineteen years, with entire satisfaction to the students and the Church, and the present nomination, by his own Synod, is not only a well merited compliment, but also a full recognition of the faithful and efficient services he has rendered the church in the discharge of the duties of his professorate. He is a clear and logical thinker, a ripe scholar, a profound theologian, and as able and accomplished writer, and will be a worthy successor to the late and lamented Dr. Pressly. Since the opening of the present session of the Seminary, in addition to the duties of the chair of Church History, he has been discharging those of the chair of Didactic and Polemic Theology, and has given unqualified satisfaction to the students. The Board of Superintendents will meet tomorrow for the purpose of electing a Professor to the vacant chair, and it is to be hoped that they will ratify the nomination of the Synod of Pittsburgh, and that Dr. Kerr will be prevailed upon to accept the position. It is true that its acceptance would involve much additional labor, inasmuch as his course of lectures on Church History is now complete, and he would be under the necessity of framing an entirely new course suited to the new position, but it is hardly possible that he will decline a professorate for which he is so eminently qualified.

TO AND FROM THE OLD NORTH STATE.

From Baltimore to Norfolk by Water --New York's Rival--Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal--The Dismal Swamp--A Curious Fact--A Beautiful Night--Down North River and Up the Sound.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

I.

DOWN THE BAY.

When the heat of the midsummer has passed, and the dog star has ceased to reign in the firmament, when August has faded into September, and when that month has been dyed and tinted and burnished into a gorgeous preparation for a brief but glorious carnival in which nature outdoes herself in beauty and life before subsiding into the dull lent of winter. When the watering places are closed and the cities have filled up again with the people who have thronged away from the comforts of home to enjoy the miseries of the hot weather under every disadvantage, when the leaves are turning and the equinoctial storms have passed, then is, in our opinion, the best time to take and to enjoy one's holiday. With this belief we accepted an invitation to visit North Carolina, and one grey, unpropitious looking evening, we got on board the great steamer Adelaide at Baltimore and sailed away past Fort McHenry, past innumerable ships and barks, brigs and schooners, tugs and oyster boats, down the grand old bay whose grey waters rippled, and threw out that fresh salt water perfume which is so invigorating and delightful to unaccustomed nostrils from the interior. We thought we should not soon tire of enjoying the cool breeze and rapid nautical diorama about us, but when passing Annapolis the threatening clouds began to drizzle and the inviting dinner bell began to ring, we concluded that common-place things are preferable to the most charming of novelties and joined the hungry throng at dinner, and when that was a thing of the past an hour's lounging on the after deck looking out for the bright lights which here and there denote the mouth of some famous river like the Potomac, or point out the whereabouts of some rock or shoal dangerous to mariners was a pleasure intense enough even to penetrate to our smoke enclouded senses. Nor was the hour in the smoking room before retiring, with out its enjoyments, it was novel and amusing to lounge, with an enjoyable cigar, in the background while listening to a discussion of politics by a knot of southern *implacables* or to hear others discuss the peculiarities of reclaiming and farming lands in the great Dismal Swamp. There is a common prejudice against unventilated staterooms adjoining the paddle boxes of a sea faring steamer, but although the fates in the shape of an unkind clerk had awarded such an one to us, we slept so well that we were astounded to learn next morning that the weather had been very rough the night before off Cape Charles, and that in more than one instance Neptune, the monarch of the waters, had demanded and received his internal revenues from unhappy victims on board our boat.

NORFOLK.

But if the night were rough it had polished off the coming day, for when we emerged upon the deck the sun was glittering upon the countless ripples of Hampton Roads and upon the white sails scattered all about us, and before long we steamed up the Elizabeth river and saw the towers and roofs and matchless harbor of Norfolk, and passing by the huge United States ship of the line, New Hampshire, brought up at the steamers' wharf in Portsmouth, from which place a dirty little ferry boat carried us over to the city of Norfolk, a quaint and curious old town, full of hospitable looking old mansions, with great, broad entrance halls in the second stories, up to which high flights of steps lead from the sidewalks, leaving the ground floors to occupy similar positions in the domestic economy of the inmates to those so well filled at home, here by back buildings and alley gates. Some of these mansions had an air of patrician antiquity about them which was not lessened at all by the occasional neighborhood of a substantial heavy looking old church, one or two of which dated their consecration back far into the earlier part of the last century. The whole outside aspect of the city, as seen in a cursory glance, denoted a quiet, comfortable condition of prosperity, but we could not observe any evidences of the bustle and energy which will be required to make Norfolk worthy of the finest harbor in the world, and the successful rival of New York, a role which southern people of the seaboard take so much delight in imagining for the little city.

THE CANAL.

But our time was short and we were soon on board the steamer Cannon, and then the Cannon went off bound for numerous places upon Albemarle Sound and the Roanoke river. The boat is a propellor, small and narrow, as befits a craft destined to navigate the tortuous little streams and creeks on each side of this part of the country, but it is very neat, clean and comfortable, and is under the charge of agreeable officers and a cook of fair abilities if not similar complexion. All day long we steamed on through this curious country, first up the Elizabeth river until it narrowed and shallowed into insignificance, and then through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, which is cut through the lowlands of Eastern Virginia, just passing one edge of the Great Dismal Swamp on its way. It is a rival and apparently a successful one of the famed Dismal Swamp Canal, than which it is broader and deeper, and better adapted for the necessities of the trade from the North Carolina Sounds and rivers. The old canal has six locks, while the new one had but one, and that seems to be there, simply for the convenience of collecting the tolls from passing vessels. As we pushed ahead between the banks, which were sometimes covered with the close and intertwisted growth of the forest, but oftener thickly clad on both sides by dense masses of the graceful drooping, feathery dog fennel, five or six feet in height, and filling the air with its fragrance, frequent gulls would flit by us, and now and then a duck, a king fisher or a buzzard, and whenever one of these feathered wanderers approached, one of our fellow passengers, a Fenian by birth, but a Virginian, by grafting, would empty his loud-voiced fowling piece in his direction. No bird fell dead or seemed to be wounded before us, but the marksman assured us it was not his fault but the fact that those Virginia birds could carry off their own weight of lead and never feel the worse for it. This is a singular fact in natural history and one worthy of notice. We can bear witness to the fact that the gentleman who shot, said he, was an unerring marksman. We saw him shoot a great number of times, and we saw the birds fly off apparently unharmed.

As the sun went down and we were free from the canal in the broad waters of Currituck Sound, the sun set was superb. The waters rippled in millions of waves, and colored in the richest of dyes; the whole landscape was one wide expanse of rich color and beauty, and when, after passing through one more short canal, we steamed down the great North River and up the majestic Albemarle Sound, with its numerous lights and buoys, the moon rose full and grand, and shone upon a scene whose beauty it would indeed be hard to surpass. In fact, when we reached our destination—Somerville, Martin County, North Carolina—which we did the next morning at six o'clock, we were agreed, and still hold to the opinion, that if would be difficult indeed to find a journey any place within our eastern States which combined more variety, beauty, novelty and comfort than the one which we had just completed. When we write again, we shall attempt to give our impressions of what we saw and heard in Jamesville and the vicinity.

D. Y.

THE first Thanksgiving proclamation of this season was issued by Governor English, of Connecticut. It is couched in the following terms:

"In view of the blessings with which the past year has been crowned, and in accordance with a request of the Legislature, I recommend that Thursday, the 24th of November next, be observed by the people of this State as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, that we may reverently acknowledge our dependence upon Almighty God and devoutly render our thanks to him as 'the giver of every good and perfect gift.' And I recommend that we lay aside all ordinary pursuits on that day, assemble in our customary places of divine worship and there offer the sacrifice of thanksgiving, not forgetting to make our thank offerings acceptable by a substantial and deserving recognition of God's poor."

A NEW book of essays, by Mr. Arthur Helps, is announced under the title of "Essays Written in the Intervals of Business." Mr. Helps has been called the modern Addison, but we think unjustly, for while his English is perhaps quite as familiars and choice as that of the author of the Spectator, he infinitely excels that stilted old gentleman in humor and interest.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

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BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT WM. SEMPLE'S, 180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

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Shawls, Plaids, Silks, Dresses, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CHINTZES, LINENS

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F. SELLERS & CO., CORNER PENN AND 10th STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pork Packers, AND MANUFACTURERS OF Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil, HAVE IN STORE AND FOR SALE,

CARD.—Having resigned my position as General Agent of the Gard Insurance Company, of this city, to take effect on the 1st of October, I will offer that date be found at my new Office, No. 79 FOURTH AVENUE.

I avail myself of this opportunity to return my thanks to my many friends for their past favors, and hope I may continue to receive their patronage.

REDMOND J. GRACE.

Agent for Enterprise Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Independent Insurance Company of Boston. Assets, $200,000. oc3

C. B. ARNSTHAL, ... S. M. ARNSTHAL

ARNSTHAL & SON, Virginia and Louisville *Tobacco Agency,* SEGARS

Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, 29 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS!

The shooting season has just commenced, and I have a fine assortment of Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns, varying in price from $8 50 to $150 00, some of them very fine. Sportsmen will do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere at

JAMES BOWN'S, 139 WOOD STREET.

RAZORS, SCISSORS, AND ALL KINDS OF CUTLERY, Ground and Repaired in the best manner. Also, STAMPS, BRANDS and CARCHILLING BRANDS made and repaired at JAMES BOWN'S, 139 Wood Street.

APPLE PARERS. LIGHTNING AND TURN TABLE APPLE PARERS. A full stock of either kind on hand, and will be sold at manufacturers' prices by JAMES BOWN, 139 Wood street.

I. ADDIS, HAWTHORN & CO., TIN ROOFERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Skylights, &c. Corrugated Iron Roofing a specialty. Sole agents for the celebrated Terne Plate Iron. Office and Factory, 140 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES

J. S. DILWORTH & CO., NEW MOLASSES, 130 and 132 Second Avenue.

BARGAINS AT SEMPLE'S.

AT $6.50. 4,000 LADIES' CLOTH SKIRTS,

Rich Figured Border—A Great Bargain.

At 75c., Boulevard Skirts, very cheap. At 85c., Wide Poplin Plaids, a special bargain. At 95c., Tycoon Reps, an extra good bargain. At 124c., Twilled Hemp Carpet.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LONG AND SQUARE Woolen Shawls.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTH SUITS, AT WM. SEMPLE'S, 180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

BARGAINS AT SEMPLE'S. LOW PRICES.

HAVENUE,

New Goods!! EAR'S PRICES!!

Silks, Dresses, S, CHINTZES, LINENS On a Par with Gold!

WE NOW OFFER Our New Stock OF DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS AT EASTERN PRICES.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO Examine our Goods & Prices

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO., No. 115 Wood Street.

F. SELLERS & CO., CORNER PENN AND 10th STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pork Packers, AND MANUFACTURERS OF Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil, HAVE IN STORE AND FOR SALE,

CO., ORLEANS

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c OCTOBER, 1869.

Our New Fall Stock of *CARPETS,* FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, WALNUT AND BRASS CORNICES, &c., &c., &c.

Is now open and our customers and the public are invited to call and compare our goods and prices with the stock of any Carpet House in Pittsburgh or the eastern cities.

M'Farland & Collins 71 AND 73 FIFTH AVE. oct4 Next to U. S. Custom House, second floor.

CARPETS. FALL STOCK. LARGE ASSORTMENT, ALL QUALITIES, LOW PRICES.

We call the attention of the Trade to our NEW STOCKS, the largest we have offered at this season of the year. Our assortment of Tapestry and Body Brussels, AND Druggets and Drugget Squares, Cannot be excelled by any in the market.

Bovard, Rose & Co., 21 FIFTH AVENUE. oct8:4d2

CARPETS. New Rooms! New Goods! NEW PRICES!

We have inaugurated the opening of our New Rooms with the FINEST DISPLAY OF *CARPETS* Ever Offered in this Market.

LOWEST PRICES SINCE 1861.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO., 23 Fifth Avenue.

NEW CARPETS, The very latest Fall Styles.

Woven Druggets, Bordered Squares, &c M'CALLUM BROS 51 Fifth Avenue oct3 (Above Wood Street.)

Carpet Chain and Batting.

A full supply of CARPET CHAIN AND BATTING at Manufacturers' Prices, will always be found at JOHN WILSON & SONS, No. 207 Liberty Street. Warps furnished on short notice. oc5:e4t HOLMES, BELL & CO.

GLASS, QUEENSWARE &c. 139 WOOD STREET.

R. E. BREED & CO. QUEENSWARE, FINE FRENCH China and Glass. SILVER PLATED GOODS, DINNER AND TEA SETS, TEA TRAYS AND CUTLERY. R. E. BREED & CO. 139 WOOD STREET.

REYNOLDS STEEN & CO., 124 Wood Street Importers and Dealers in FRENCH, CHINA, FINE CUT GLASS AND Queensware. The largest assortment at New York prices. ESTABLISHED 1828.

HIGBY, CUST & CO., No. 189 Liberty St., Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.

The attention of all requiring goods in the above line is directed to our stock, imported directly from the best European manufacturers, or can be procured at short notice, as we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FABER & VAN DOREN, 367 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES, IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY, Steam Pumps, Engineers' and Machinists' Tools, STEAM FIRE ENGINES, BELTING, Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO., Manufacturers of Cooking and Heating *STOVES,* RANGES, FURNACES, AND Fine Grate Fronts, INCLUDING THE COLUMBIA COOK STOVE, Confidence Cook Stove, The Boston DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED Cooking Range, Nile's Improved Star Range, AND FIERY FURNACE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE: 206 and 208 Liberty Street.

GRATES! GRATES! GRATES! Keep Your Houses Clean, AND SAVE FUEL, BY USING THE Wellman Patent Reflector Grate. WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect.* There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving of at least 25 per cent.*

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 24 avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO., Manufacturers, West Point Foundry.

NEW GOODS AT SEMPLE'S.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF New Millinery Goods, HATS, BONNETS, Ribbons, Flowers, AND FEATHERS, Velveteens, SILK VELVETS AND SATINS.

DRESS GOODS, In all Fashionable Styles and Fabrics.

FLANNELS, White Silk Embroidered Flannels. White and Colored Opera Flannels. Rob Roy Flannels. Plain and Barred Country Flannels.

BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT WM. SEMPLE'S, 180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

POPULAR GOODS AT SEMPLE'S.

New Goods!! UNDER LAST Y EAR'S PRICES!!

Shawls, Plaids, Silks, Dresses, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CHINTZES, LINENS

NEW GOODS AT SEMPLE'S.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.

M'CORD & CO., 131 Wood Street,

HAVE on hand the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE stock OF HATS, CAPS and LADIES' FURS in this city, embracing every style and Quality. MERCHANTS are requested to call and examine our stock. Our Goods are BOUGHT DIRECT from the Manufacturers FOR CASH, which enables us to sell as low as any House in the country.

Orders Promptly Filled. M'CORD & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Hats, Caps and Furs. oct12:d30

UNDERWEAR FOR Gents, Ladies and Children.

The largest and most complete stock in the city in ON, medium and fine grades, for Fall and Winter use, at less prices than they can be purchased elsewhere.

Gents' Extra Good Shirts and Drawers for 75c., $1.00 and $1.25.

Ladies' Fine Merino, for $1.00 and $1.50.

WE SELL THE CELEBRATED NORFOLK & NEW BRUNSWICK UNDERWEAR, All Grades and Sizes.

High Neck and Long Sleeves, Low Neck and Short Sleeves, Misses' and Boys' Dresses.

Also, Medicated Scarlet and All-Wool SHIRTS AND DRAWERS For Gents, at Very Low Prices, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOS. HORNE & CO. oct0

Cure for Defective Flues.

JNO. GILLESPIE. CHIMNEYS SWEPT.

Work done on Carpet without making dirt. All orders left at Postoffice Box 778, or at No. 16 STRAWBERRY ALLEY, between Liberty and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

Eclipse Coal Hod.

I am now prepared to furnish dealers with any number of my new and improved Coal Hod at very low rates. All persons using the same in the patented, PEARL L. GILLESPIE, Box 778, Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, or apply to J. DUNLAP, Pittsburgh.

EDWARD HERLINE.....HOWARD B. HAMILTON

HERLINE & CO., LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS, No. 108 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia. South Tenth street, Philadelphia. Special attention given to Checks, Drafts and Bank Lithography.

PEARLS—20 Casks No. 1 Pearl Ash for sale by J. B. CARRICK.

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

oct26-m3

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO E. JOHNS & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low and market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

The money market has been steady during the week, with a fair balancing demand and supply. The rates seemed to harden on Friday and Saturday, and round lots of first class paper had to lie over until Monday. Present appearances indicate a more active demand for money for the next succeeding weeks, and it is probable a small advance in interest rates will have to be conceded.

The dealings in bonds have been very light. In city and county securities there is absolutely nothing done in the open market, and quotations are merely nominal.

Allegheny Valley 7-30's have been dull. Small lots offering occasionally at 89¾, but the demand for them has fallen off.

Bank stocks are heavy, and sellers seem disposed to abate the high figures at which they have been quoted for some time past. A necessary step to secure sales to any extent.

There were some dealings in miscellaneous stock, bridge, water and oil shares, but generally on private terms, with the request that no quotations would be made.

The New York market has been heavy during the day and week. The comparative quotations given below will show a further decline in the railway list to-day of from ¼ to ¾ per cent. It is to be remarked, however, that the dealings are light, and large holders of stocks seem to regard the decline with utter indifference, if, as is suggested, they are not really lending it their aid. The immense trade over the large lines of railways at present, and the assured continuance of it, whether there is war or peace in Europe, seem to make the future success of those who are long in stocks absolutely certain. Fears of a pinch in money market before May next may be dismissed if there is anything of value in past experience.

The New York bank statement may be considered favorable to continued ease in money.

Loans increased	$ 230,000
Specie "	227,000
Legal Tenders increased	2,600,000
Deposits "	1,800,000
Circulation decreased	68,000

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

Coupons—1868	114	114¼
" 1867	114	114¼
" 1865	113¾	114
" 1864	113	113¼
" 1865 new	113¾	114
" 1866	113¾	114
" 1867	113¾	114
" 1868	113¾	114
10-40's	111¼	111¾
Currency 6's	118	119
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	93¾	93¾
Erie	22¾	22¾
Reading	93¾	93¾
Pittsburgh	100¼	100¾
Fort Wayne	100¼	100¾
Chicago & Rock Island	103¾	103¾
Pittsburgh & Connellsville	89¾	89¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾	93¾
Cleveland & Toledo	93¾	93¾
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾
Northwestern	93¾	93¾
Northwestern preferred	93¾	93¾
Rock Island	103¾	103¾
Fort Wayne	100¼	100¾
Illinois Central	93¾	93¾
Ohio & Mississippi	93¾	93¾
Pacific Mail	93¾	93¾
Western Union Telegraph	93¾	93¾
Quicksilver	93¾	93¾
Quicksilver preferred	93¾	93¾
Canton Co.	93¾	93¾
Cumberland Coal	93¾	93¾
New York Central scrip	93¾	93¾
Boston & Albany	93¾	93¾
Adams Express	93¾	93¾
American Express	93¾	93¾
United States Express	93¾	93¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	93¾	93¾
Harlem	93¾	93¾
Harlem preferred	93¾	93¾
Hudson River	93¾	93¾
Michigan Central	93¾	93¾
Panama	93¾	93¾
Terre Haute	93¾	93¾
Terre Haute preferred	93¾	93¾
Toledo & Wabash	93¾	93¾
Toledo, Wabash & Western	93¾	93¾
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Wabash debentures bonds preferred

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Route for Sale.—A good paying Newspaper Rout in the heart of the city. Apply to-day at Gazette Counting Room.

Fourteen was the number of unfortunates who presented themselves before Mayor Collow yesterday morning.

John Fisher will change quarters from the Allegheny lock-up to the workhouse to-day. He goes there for ninety days, for vagrancy.

Mayor's Court.—The Mayor disposed of twenty-five cases yesterday morning. Rather a small number for a Monday morning's hearing.

An Old Case.—Mollie M'Manus, while rising a row on Second street, Allegheny, was arrested and lodged in the lock-up. Saturday afternoon. That night she was attacked with *delirium tremens*, and the services of Doctor Thorn were required. She was better yesterday morning but unable to appear for a hearing.

City Councils.—There will be a special meeting of the Select and Common Councils at two o'clock to-day, called at the instance of the Coal Exchange of this city, to appoint a committee to act in conjunction with a similar committee appointed by the Cincinnati Councils to prevent the construction of the Newport bridge.

What it Cost.—The total gross receipts of the English Opera Company at the Academy of Music which closed a season of ten nights and one matinee, Saturday night, were \$11,000, an average of \$1,100 per night. Last season's average was \$1,000. The receipts for Friday night were larger than for any other performance, amounting to nearly \$1,400. The season was more profitable than that of last year.

Runaway.—An exciting runaway occurred yesterday morning in Allegheny. A couple of young men were riding along Ohio street in buggy about seven o'clock, when they were attracted by the rapidly approaching motive, in front of City Hall the animal reared and plunged and succeeded in breaking a shaft which he dragged off. He was finally stopped in front of the Penitentiary, without further damage.

Narrow Escape.—Saturday evening a gentleman was riding in a horse-top buggy on Liberty street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, when the check-rein broke, became unmanageable and dashed up the street, in making the turn into Cherry alley the buggy was torn off the vehicle. The occupants were thrown out but not seriously injured. The horse was secured without difficulty, and the only damage was that to the buggy.

Gallows Frolic.—Friday evening last, Mr. Frankhouse Burgess, one of the leading actors of the English Opera Troupe, was entering the Academy by the stage entrance from Stevenson's alley, when a large body of rope fell down and struck him on the head, cutting an ugly gash in the scalp. Mr. Burgess's hat broke the force of the fall, or the injury might have been more serious. Dr. Childs was summoned and dressed the wound.

Rev. Henry B. Meeker preached yesterday in the Central Presbyterian church, morning and evening, and in the afternoon at the Fourth Presbyterian. The gentleman was formerly pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church, this city, but at present has charge of the Vine street Chapel, Cincinnati, where popularity, as evidenced by the attendance yesterday by the large congregations which completely filled the churches at each service.

Personal.—The friends of Dr. Wm. H. Herbert, of Allegheny, will be rejoiced to know that that he is so far recovered from his late severe illness as to be able partially, at least, to resume his practice. He left for the city yesterday morning, and although he has been much reduced in flesh and still looks somewhat feeble, he is rapidly convalescing and will soon be in the harness again. Dr. Herbert is a gentleman of fine professional attainments, and is highly appreciated by his patients, who will be glad to welcome him to the field during the war.

Theodore S. Colton, A. M., the distinguished educator and at present Joint Professor at Asbury University, will be found at the office of these cities in Wylie street A. M. E. church on Tuesday evening, October 25th, at half-past seven o'clock. Governor Geary, Judge Wilkins, R. M. Sampson and others will also speak. All friends of education are urgently invited to be present.

John Tech, Vice President.
S. A. Neale, Secretary of Avery College.

Robin Progress.—Robin still keeps true to his name. It has gotten so far down the alphabet as the letter P, and the word Platinum, and its definitions and descriptions still evince the same characteristics of compactness and much desirable information into short articles which has characterized it from the first. The publishers have evidently spared neither pains nor time in their desire to get it at the original low price offered, and we hope it will be to their interest to do so still further. Robin deserves success, and we trust it will, because of its merits. Published semi-monthly at 50 cents per annum. Subscription price raised to three dollars on and after January 1st, 1871.

An Old Case.—Mollie M'Manus, while rising a row on Second street, Allegheny, was arrested and lodged in the lock-up. Saturday afternoon. That night she was attacked with *delirium tremens*, and the services of Doctor Thorn were required. She was better yesterday morning but unable to appear for a hearing.

Another "Shover of the Queue."

Desire to counterfeit money, or "shovers of the Queue," as they are denominated in the "vernacular of the fancy," are becoming quite numerous, and every movement of the authorities to arrest and punish them should receive the sanction of the business community, so as to lessen the number of those who profit by the ignorance of the unwary. Only a few days since one of the most notorious counterfeiters was convicted in the United States Court now in session in this city, and on Saturday last, when in court he was seen passing a bogus bill to a gentleman standing near the bar. He was arrested by Detective Fleming, who is said to be "green" on the "queue," and was found to have a large amount of counterfeit money in his possession. He is said to be a Canada Frenchman, and has been engaged in passing counterfeit money in nearly every city in the Union, and was recently arrested in Louisville, where he "shoved" a large amount of counterfeit currency. He was also arrested in Cincinnati, and on the night he left this city, as it was in this district he passed the largest amount of counterfeit money, he was followed to the depot by the detective, who, seeing him purchase the ticket to Jeffersonville, the terminus of the road to Salt Lake City, concluded that the journey would be terminated at that point. He is strongly suspected that the experience he has had that "Teddy" cannot palaver himself.

THE COURTS.

U. S. Court—Judge McCandless.

SATURDAY, Oct. 22.—Court met at ten o'clock A. M., Judge McCandless on the bench.

In the case of the U. S. vs. McDonald, previously reported, the jury failed to agree and were discharged.

The case was taken up was that of the U. S. vs. Benjamin Davis, indicting for passing a counterfeit \$20 note of the National Bank of Commerce. Defendant resides at Mt. Union, Huntingdon county, Pa., and the prosecutor, J. P. Rassinger, is a resident of Harrisburg.

Rassinger is an auctioneer, and on the 16th of December, 1869, he had a sale at Mt. Union, at which the alleged Davis purchased a bill of goods amounting to \$20.40, in payment of which he gave the bill, which was alleged to be counterfeit. The defendant then called several witnesses to prove that defendant had paid his bill at Mt. Union, above referred to, in their presence, and that he paid it with a \$10, \$5 and some small notes. Other witnesses testified to his good character. Distinct testimony was not had on the conviction, and the jury, under the charge of the Court, returned a verdict of not guilty.

T. B. Peterson, who had been indicted for the same offense on oath of the same prosecutor, was discharged, a *nol. pros.* having been entered in his case.

Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

Same Court—Full Bench.

SATURDAY, October 22.—The Supreme Court convened at 10 o'clock. Present: Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood and Williams.

The following cases were argued:

Musser vs. Gardner, Clarion county. Argued by Corbett for plaintiff in error, and by Reid, contra.

Russell vs. Kennedy, Erie county. Argued by Grant for plaintiff in error, and by Marshall, contra.

District Court—Full Bench.

SATURDAY, October 22.—The case of Dinsmore vs. Barker, Jr. & Co., previously reported, was resumed and concluded. Judge Kirkpatrick delivered the charge of the Court. The following are the main points in the charge:

After a careful review of the testimony in the case, and answering the points submitted by counsel, both for plaintiff and defendant, the Court charged that where two innocent parties are imposed upon, by fraud, through a third party, that party must bear the loss by the transaction. He was of the opinion that fraud was vitalized and set in motion; hence, if the jury found from all the facts of the case that Dinsmore was defrauded by the false and fraudulent representations of the plaintiff, and that he always took with the policy in their efforts to enforce the law, we disliked to see "Ed." McCarthy and the majority of his associates, and the result of the election, was received with general satisfaction. Col. Reed and others in Washington, and a few of his comrades received little tokens of remembrance on the way of bruised bones and a severe headache, but on the whole the day without undesired pecuniary sold being pledged. At Monongahela City, as at every election, the Democrats had a procession to bring up the registered road, help to carry the people will be very unwise if they do not. The people will be very unwise if they do not. The people will be very unwise if they do not. The